

HOT MEAL MORE IMPORTANT THAN GERMAN UPRISING

Conditions in Berlin During
Kapp Regime Graphically
Told.

LONDON, April 25.—Conditions in Berlin during the short-lived Kapp regime are graphically described in an article in the Daily Mail by G. Ward Price, who declares that foreigners in Berlin during the "revolution" were more concerned with the problem of getting a warm meal than with the political fortunes of the rival factions. "To most of them," the article asserts, "the political significance of daily events was obscure and, indeed, secondary. The newspaper correspondents, privileged in the possession of their Ausweise, or passes—of which they held three during the week, according to the various changes of government—could go out and pass the barriers of barbed wire, armored cars, machine guns and soldiers armed to the teeth with rifles, bayonets and bombs, and would return with the latest official report from the foreign ministry or the chancellor's place, and the latter rumor from the corner of the Wilhelmstrasse, which has been the crowded forum of this week's political upheaval. It was their job to try to follow the kaleidoscopic changes of the situation from hour to hour. But what interested the rest of the foreigners in Berlin far more than whether Kapp was shot as a traitor, or whether Trebitsch-Lincoln became German emperor, was the speculation as to their chances of getting a hot meal.

A Secret Matter.
"People would pass on to each other with the utmost secrecy the names of obscure little eating houses where, in spite of the general strike, they were still serving warm victuals.

"War profiteers of the wealthiest lurked in their sumptuous suites at the Adlon, surrounded by all the luxury of gilded furniture and thick pile carpets, scooping potted meat out of tins by the light of a solitary candle and surrounded by a revolting litter of unmade beds, muddled boots awaiting cleaning, and the scraps of the day before yesterday's cold meals still to be cleared away.

"The waiters and chambermaids at the Adlon did, indeed, practice socialist reprisals upon their capitalist patrons. Although on strike they would come to the hotel every day in plain clothes to gloat over the havoc which their abstention from work caused, and to spoil the Egyptians by chafing them three marks for the privilege of boiling an egg on a methylated stove in the floor waiter's pantry.

Guests All Enraged.
"The guests at the Bristol, the other big hotel on the Linden, were envious of all Berlin, for there the management kept cold meals of sparing quantity going at all times, with the half-page-boy and waiters. Urchins of 15 usurped the functions and the airs of the dignified wine-waiter and gravely advised diners upon the merits of respective vintages.

"While the junker government enjoyed its brief five days of power it was the bolsheviks who were the huge of Berlin communist rising, armed bands of workmen, red terror—such were the alarms which ran along the Linden. When the junkers bolted it was the quondam supporters, the Baltic troops, who became the peril that kept people awake at night. They will never consent to evacuate the city," said some. "There will be fighting in the streets."

"And then when they did go, escorted by the crowd and replying with splutters of machine gun fire as they marched off, the pessimists began to prophesy their early return to sack Berlin. Whenever a door banged loudly or a motor car backed fired some one would exclaim, 'The Bolsheviks!' and when four of them did appear again at the Brandenburg gate and were promptly killed by a bomb and bullets from the green police on duty there, the Adlon put itself in a state of siege. The gates were banged to, the window shutters drawn down and people who had not the faintest idea of what was going on assumed each other that the 'Baltiks' were attacking the city and that the explosion of the bomb was the burst of their first shell.

"And now it seems as if it were at last all over till next time. The communists have not sacked Berlin or established a soviet republic, but they have extorted concessions from the old government which are a big step on the way to something like bolshevism, and it, probably will not be long before the dwellers in the Adlon will take out so unconformably prominently into the open space between the Brandenburg gate and the Linden have to put themselves in a state of siege again."

CHEESE POISONS FOUR IN FAMILY

Taken Ill Suddenly After
Eating, Bought in Local
Stores.

A recurrence of the ptomaine poisoning epidemic of last February is threatened, five cases of poisoning from cottage cheese having developed during the night Wednesday.

At the Hoyt Wells residence, 817 Lawrence ave., four members of the family became violently ill during the night and a physician, Dr. J. L. Wilson, was called who pronounced the illness ptomaine poisoning. The stricken members of the family were Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt Wells, and small daughter, Florence, who was only slightly affected, and Mrs. Wells' sister, Mrs. George B. Layfield.

Patients Improving.
Dr. Wilson made a second call during the night to a home on Lincoln way E. where a patient was suffering from the same illness. Both families purchased their cheese from stores in the downtown business district.

All five cases were reported improved and out of danger by Dr. Wilson Thursday morning.

Lime is lacking in the tropics, generally speaking, and for that reason a medical authority urges the eating of bread made of lime-water as a means of supplying the necessary element to the system.

FATE OF RELIEF WORKER IN DOUBT.



MRS. RICHARD MANSFIELD.

Doubts are still entertained concerning the fate of the American relief workers in Urfa, in the northwestern part of Mesopotamia, the arrival of which was reported to have been wiped out by Turkish forces several days ago. While a delayed despatch from Aleppo, Syria, stated that Dr. Robert A. Lambert, director of the Near East Relief Committee in Syria, had reached that city in safety, and was accompanied by Mrs. Richard Mansfield and other Christians in Urfa, including the Americans who remained there, were reported as being safe, a communication from Constantinople declared that more than three months had elapsed since telegraphic communication with Urfa had been possible, the Turkish Nationalists having surrounded the town.

Militarism Existing On More Crushing Basis Now Than Before the World War

BY HENRY WOOD.

PARIS, April 25.—Militarism exists today in almost every country in the world on a bigger and more crushing basis than before the war. "La grande guerre," which was to have been the world's last war and which was to have inaugurated an era of universal peace and reduced armaments has had for its sole effect to increase the military burden of almost every country in the world.

In fact the only exceptions are those defeated countries whose armaments were limited by the peace treaties, but even these—and notably Germany and Austria—are doing everything in their power to escape the treaty clauses and increase their armaments to a much larger basis than is now stipulated.

Even the United States, presumably the most peaceful country in the world, has failed to escape from the military burden of armaments which "the last war" has entailed. Coupled with the increased cost of living, these increased armaments and their increased cost of maintenance will throw on the people of every country in the world a military burden infinitely larger and more crushing than was borne before the war. The only thing that makes it seem supportable at all is that it is more than what it was before the war, it is at least less than what the military expenses were during the war.

While all nations of the world have not yet succeeded in reorganizing their armies on the basis which the recent war appears to have rendered necessary, yet in almost every country the reorganization projects are under consideration, and there is not a single one that does not provide for an increase over what the military effectives and costs were before the war.

While, theoretically, the question of the military force to be maintained is purely an internal one which every country has a right to settle for itself, yet as a matter of fact, every country, as has always been the case in the past, is obliged to govern the size of its military effectives and strength by what its neighbors are doing.

Likewise as in the past, Germany is still the world's predominating factor in this respect. The peace treaty originally reduced the German army to 100,000 men. Later this was temporarily increased to 200,000 in order to enable Germany to meet internal troubles and possible bolshevik assaults from without.

In reality, the most accurate information from Germany shows that she still has 1,000,000 men under arms. These consist of her regular army of 400,000 men; of 12,000 soldiers temporarily serving with the marine; and four large organizations attached to the ministry of the interior for internal defense totaling over 500,000 men. With every indication and certainty that Germany intends to maintain as much of her military strength as possible every European country is forced to take this into consideration in her own army reorganization.

England, for example, has definitely decided upon her new army organization which is for 485,000 men divided into 14 divisions and organized into a regular and a territorial army. The budget for this military organization is 125,000,000 pounds as against 20,000,000 pounds before the war. This means a military burden four times larger than before the war.

Naturally, the size of England's army, just as much as the size of Germany's army, dictates the size for every other country.

At Washington despite the recommendations of Sec'y Baker for an army of 500,000 men, the present bill before congress provides only for 200,000 men. Nevertheless, this is double the United States effectives of before the war.

In Italy the reorganization of the army provides for an increase from 168 regiments of infantry to 128 and

from 25 regiments of artillery to 30 drawn by horses and 15 by tractors. While a shorter period of military service is provided for the financial burden is immeasurably increased.

In France, the definite plans for the reorganization of the army have not yet been worked out. In the meantime France has just called to the colors her entire class of 1909 and as her period of service has not yet been changed they come under the old three year term of service adopted just before the war. With the necessity of furnishing the great bulk of the troops for all the foreign expeditions necessary for enforcing all the various clauses of the peace treaty, France hasn't a ghost of a chance of decreasing her pre-war military burden either in men or financially.

While Sweden appointed a commission to see if her regular army could not be replaced by militia, the day after the treaty was signed, increased military organization on every hand caused this commission to go out of business last December. In Holland, the action of the chamber in suppressing a military budget of 1,800,000 florins caused the war minister to resign.

Hungary is more determined than ever that the peace conference shall let her have a larger army than originally conceded. But the military pretensions—and consequential burdens of Germany, Hungary and the other defeated states—are being compared with those of the new states that have been born out of the war. All of the new border states that have come out of Russia, for example, insist on maintaining armies that will be an increase rather than decrease over what the Russian army was before the war.

Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Serbia all feel that their existence depends upon military strength. While they haven't even had time to think about reorganizing their armies on a peace time basis, it is absolutely certain that whenever that time comes, each will insist on an individual army that taken altogether will more than offset any reduction that might have been hoped for by the breaking up of the old time military levy of Germany and Austria.

Aside from this actual increase in the standing armies of the world, "la grande guerre" has brought on the increased cost of living with its increased cost of army maintenance means that the world is looking forward to a greater and more crushing military burden than ever before carried.

Try NEWS-TIMES Want Ads.

FIND PAPER MONEY IN DENVER HOME

Oldest United States Currency
Extant Unearthed by
Accident.

DENVER, April 25.—What is believed to be the oldest piece of United States currency extant has been unearthed here from an old trunk in the home of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Hittell of this city.

The history of the currency which has been handed down through several generations of the Hittell family dates back nearly 150 years to the time when American paper currency was first printed. It was known as "Continental money" and was printed shortly after 1770, following an act of congress, which directly defied the British edict that colonial money should not be printed or coined, and that which was issued would not be accepted as legal tender.

Residents of Kentucky.
Mrs. Hittell's ancestors were residents of Kentucky and the attitude that the money was worthless was less pronounced in that section than in any other part of the country. People in the south had faith that the money would be redeemable at its face value some day, and that is the reason given for the Hittell family retaining some of the currency, instead of throwing it away as was being done by people in other sections of the land.

The British, finding that their armies could accomplish little in checking the circulation of the Continental, or "rag money," turned to the process of flooding the country with counterfeit currency as a means of making it useless. This method was entirely effective.

Obscure Over Currency.
When all efforts by the Colonials to make the money valid were found futile, and the "rag money" was worth no more than the paper upon which it was printed, the residents of the little town in which the Hittell family lived held mock obsequies over the currency.

According to one story told, a grocery store was plastered with the currency and a horse was tarred, stuck over with the bills and led through the village streets.

As a souvenir the Hittell family saved out a \$20 bill, the one discovered in the old trunk here recently. "The printed words on the bill are: 'This bill entitles the bearer to receive 20 Spanish milled dollars or the value thereof in gold or silver, according to a resolution passed at Baltimore.'"

The bill calls for Spanish milled dollars because at that time the Spanish dollar was the standard of value.

INCREASE IN P A Y CAUSES HIGH COST

Ohio Contractors Declare
Labor is to Blame For High
Prices of Material.

COLUMBUS, O., April 25.—Increased wages paid labor are responsible for at least 35 percent of the advance in the cost of building materials, according to local dealers.

Brick and lumber have advanced in price from 50 to 100 percent during the past year. "People fail to realize that the men who cut down trees, haulers, sawmill hands, trainmen, city draymen and all workmen having to do with the marketing of materials demanded and received increases in pay last year," declared a Columbus wholesaler.

"The same is true of brick. From the clay digger to the hauler who delivers brick on the job, every man has been given higher wages."

Common brick, now selling at from \$21 to \$25 per 1,000, sold at \$18 last year and at \$8 and \$10 three years ago. Face brick is selling at \$35 and \$40. A year ago it sold at \$25 and \$26. Cement which sold at 50 cents three years ago is selling at \$1.05 per 100 pounds. Mortar underwent a similar jump.

Lumber has jumped up 100 percent during the past 12 months and nails have leaped from 85 cents to \$5 a keg. Hardware articles, including locks, have advanced from 25 to 3 31-3 percent.

But the military pretensions—and consequential burdens of Germany, Hungary and the other defeated states—are being compared with those of the new states that have been born out of the war. All of the new border states that have come out of Russia, for example, insist on maintaining armies that will be an increase rather than decrease over what the Russian army was before the war.

Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Serbia all feel that their existence depends upon military strength. While they haven't even had time to think about reorganizing their armies on a peace time basis, it is absolutely certain that whenever that time comes, each will insist on an individual army that taken altogether will more than offset any reduction that might have been hoped for by the breaking up of the old time military levy of Germany and Austria.

Aside from this actual increase in the standing armies of the world, "la grande guerre" has brought on the increased cost of living with its increased cost of army maintenance means that the world is looking forward to a greater and more crushing military burden than ever before carried.

Try NEWS-TIMES Want Ads.

Original Price
Tags Remain
On Garments

The Frances Shop

117 South Michigan St.

Correct Apparel for Women

You Figure
Discount At
Time of Purchase

1/4 OFF SALE

On Our Entire Stock
of

Coats, Suits Dresses

THE BACKWARD SEASON continues to retard the sale of merchandise but we are bound to keep up our own sales and for that reason you will benefit by taking advantage of this great One Fourth Off Sale.

Every Coat
Every Suit
Every Dress
All at One Fourth Off

Hundreds of styles to choose from
in every wanted material

Note these prices

	Were	Now
Suits ..	\$150.00	\$112.50
Suits ..	135.00	101.25
Suits ..	125.00	93.75
Suits ..	98.75	74.06
Suits ..	69.75	52.32
Coats ..	\$185.00	\$138.75
Coats ..	150.00	112.50
Coats ..	125.00	93.75
Coats ..	110.00	82.50
Coats ..	75.00	56.25

Dresses	\$98.75	\$74.06
Dresses	65.00	48.75
Dresses	55.00	41.25
Dresses	49.75	37.32
Dresses	39.75	29.82

Other prices reduced in proportion.

New Spring and Summer Skirts and Blouses

20% DISCOUNT

on every Skirt and Georgette Blouse in our entire stock.
(Silk Skirts excluded)

Choose now and obtain the new materials at this Big Reduction.

The Frances Shop

ADLER BROS
On Michigan at Washington
Since 1894.
THE STORE FOR MEN AND BOYS

Bring Your Produce
to South Bend and
Get a Square Deal
in Price and in
Trade.

Merchants National Bank
First bank in South Bend to
apply for membership in
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

A Jewelry Store for All
the People,
CLAUER'S
Michigan, Near Washington.

Eyes Examined
by
H. LEMONTREE
South Bend's Leading Optometrist and Manufacturing Optician
We can duplicate any pair of glasses, no matter where they were made.
222 1/2 S. MICHIGAN ST.

WHEN HELLER SAYS
IT'S OAK IT'S OAK

Try NEWS-TIMES Want Ads.

ENGEL'S CUT RATE

401 South Michigan St. Opp. Grand Trunk Depot
CUT RATE CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO

CIGARETTES
Camels, Lucky Strikes, Relus, Chesterfield, Life, Idle, Florio, Oasis. Regular 20c size 15c pack, or carton of 240 cigarettes ..\$2.00

CIGARS
Regular 8c size Ribby Rough Havana 5 for 35c, or a can or 25 cigars for ..\$1.50

We carry a complete line of Patent Medicines and Sundries at Cut Rate Prices.

TOBACCO
All the size Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos 3 packages for 27c, or 12 for ..\$1.00

HUMIDORS
Regular \$1.50 size one pound tin humidior Prince Albert for \$1.19